

# THE CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

# MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877.

日九月廿九日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4468. 一千八百七十七年十月廿九日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—J. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWAN, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DAUCON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOWAN, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—SWEATON, QUILLON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPIUS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—E. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELMILL, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. H. ED. TOBIN, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. McLEWIS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Thomas JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, E. W. CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONG KONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

det

Intimations.

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Under-signed, WILLIAM HENRY BAXTERTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BAXTERTON, 29 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets of any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whom a Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.

W. H. BAXTERTON,

Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be received for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. no10

## NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 16, 1877.

## LOST.

ON the FOXFOLIUM ROAD, near West Point, a GOLD PENCIL CASE. Anyone bringing it to the Office of this Paper will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary.

Hongkong, October 24, 1877. no31

A. MILLAR & CO., to the Office of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

ANTONIO OLONA, Deceased.—Pursuant to an Order of the SUPREME COURT of Hongkong made on the Eighth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Seven, on the Petition of MARIA MARTINA PAULINA DE OLONA, the Widow of the said ANTONIO OLONA, and a Legatee of and under the above-named Will instituted in the above-named matters preferred unto the Hon'ble Sir JOHN SHAW, Knight Chief Justice, the EDITORS of the said ANTONIO OLONA late of Manila in the Philippines Islands who died in Hongkong on or about the Tenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Two, may on or before the Eighth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Seven attend personally and furnish particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the Honorable CHARLES BUBBLE PLUNKET, the Registrar of the said Supreme Court, Hongkong, after which day the said CHARLES BUBBLE PLUNKET will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto. SATURDAY the Eighth day of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Supreme Court House, will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & CO., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. no11

By Order,

D. CREAGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877. no26

HONGKONG RACES, 1878.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies (not Griffins at date of Entry 1st February, 1878). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7 lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nomination close on THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1877, addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the Club).

By Order,

D. CREAGH, Capt. 25th Regt., Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 11, 1877. no28

HONGKONG RACES, 1878.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies (not Griffins at date of Entry 1st February, 1878). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7 lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nomination close on THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1877, addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the Club).

By Order,

D. CREAGH, Capt. 25th Regt., Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 11, 1877. no28

HONGKONG RACES.

THE DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCH, LD., Secretary.

Hongkong, September 16, 1877. no11

MANILA.

THE Undersigned has this Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HOTEL, SHIP-CHANDLERY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the Mole, facing the Bay.

Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDWARD VERRIL.

Manila, September 12th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, MANILA.

On the Mole, near the Harbour Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchant's Office.

TABLE D'HOTE, BATE, BILLIARD, &c.

EDWARD VERRIL, Proprietor.

Chin, June 1, 1877.

## Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE Undersigned, until further notice, offer to REMETAL VESSELS, Furnishing all Material and Labor, except METAL and NAILS, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per Sheet.

IRON STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS requiring Three Coats Paint or Tallow, Thirty Cents per Ton Register.

W. B. SPRATT & CO., Proprietors.

Hongkong, October 10, 1877. no10

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, 5th October, 1877.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION held on the 5th July, 1877, a Return of Capital of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY TAELS per SHARE will be made at the Office of the Secretaries on the 10th instant, to Shareholders of record on the 10th instant, to Shareholders of record on the 10th instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful Representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

Hongkong, October 2, 1877. no28

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful Representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & CO., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. no11

By Order,

D. CREAGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877. no26

HONGKONG RACES, 1878.

THE DEVOE'S

## Notices to Consignees.

THE BRITISH BARK *LORD OF THE ISLES*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877. 0026

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from London, Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamer *KING DOVE* from Calcutta, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 29th October will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 22, 1877. 0027

GERMAN BARK MARCO-POLO, FROM HAMBURG:

CONSIGNEES of A M 37/71 Macao, 35 cases Merchandise, via Hongkong. Shipped by J. C. JULIUS MÖLLER, are hereby informed that the same have been landed and stored at their expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance has been covered.

WIELER & Co., Agents for Bark *Marco Polo*, Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

GERMAN BARK MARCO-POLO, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, October 12, 1877.

BRITISH BARQUE ELMSTONE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877.

BARQUE STRATHMORE, FROM KURRACHEE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 22, 1877.

BRITISH BARQUE MELBREK, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 15, 1877.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. ESMERALDA, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. MAC. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessel, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

CATERION, American ship, Captain W. Lull.—Siemssen & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieler & Co.

CILUSTRUM, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.—Wieler & Co.

MELUSINE, German barque, Captain Th. Pfleider.—Melschers & Co.

YEANTOWER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bungen.—Chinese.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Capt. J. Worley.—Wieler & Co.

TRIO, Dutch barque, Capt. T. Westerveld.—Siemssen & Co.

COLORADO, American ship, Captain J. Graham.—Russell & Co.

VESTA, German barque, Captain Dirks.—Melschers & Co.

KATE CLARENCE, British barque, Captain James Wilson.—Melschers & Co.

ONWARD, British schooner, Captain Heuer.—Lane, Crawford & Co.

SOPHIA, British barque, Captain Heuer.—Lane, Crawford & Co.

MAYER & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling of the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Sir "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on or about the 9th November next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, October 25, 1877.

## INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A N AMATEUR CONCERT will be given at the CITY HALL (St. ANDREW'S HALL) on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, in Aid of the above Fund. The Programme will be published shortly.

Hongkong, October 25, 1877.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned has received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by Public Auction, on

## MONDAY.

the 29th October, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION, SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE and CONDEMNED STORES, Comprising: Capes, Great Coats, Caps, Helmets, Blucher Boots, Chinese Shoes and Stockings, Clocks, and Lamps.

A quantity of Crockery-ware.

A quantity of Cutlery.

A Miscellaneous Lot of Confiscated Property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 25, 1877. 0029

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25, Nelson, British steamer, 997, Spwart, Singapore Oct. 16, General JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.

Oct. 25, H. C. Orsted, Danish steamer, 337, E. Suenson, Amoy, Oct. 24.—G. N. TEL Co.

Oct. 25, Bertha, German barque, from Whampoa.

Oct. 25, Ningpo, British steamer, 761, Cass, Shanghai Oct. 20, and Ningpo 22, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25, Namoo, for Coast Ports.

26, Amoy, for Shanghai.

20, Thorfield, for Haiphong.

20, Geelong, for Europe, &c.

25, E. Von Beauville, for Haiphong.

## CARGOED.

Auguste, for Port Elizabeth.

Norma, for Swatow.

Auratus, for Foochow.

## PASSENGERS, ARRIVED.

Per Ningpo, from Shanghai, &c., Surgeon Collis, E.N.; Mr Schoffer, Mr Chang, and 32 Chinese.

Per Nelson, from Singapore, 235 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Geelong, from Shanghai for Venice.

Mr E. Gammie. From Yokohama for Southampton, Surp. Greany, E.N.; Messrs T. Crukshank and Hall. From Hongkong for Singapore, Messrs Shaw and Sons, and Mr Verling, E.N.; for Bombay, Mr Shrewsbury; for Southampton, Mr John Beer, E.N.; for Venice, Mr T. Jones.

Per Namoo, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans, and 150 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Nelson* reports: Fine weather to the Parcels, thence to port strong N.E. gales and strong current.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:

For SWATOW.—Per NORMA, at 9.30 a.m., on Friday, the 26th inst.

For MANILA.—Per ESMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, the 26th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per PERNAMBUCO, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 26th inst.

## MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet *NO. 1* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails for Cooktown, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be registered after 11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m.

Supplementary on board till time of Departure.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed via Torres Straits, or it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, October 25, 1877. 0027

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *OCEANIC* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. 0028

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *AV* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 1st November, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded INDIA by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked Paid to Galle only; they will go on from Galle as

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:

Wednesday, 31st Instant.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 1st November.

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a fee of 18 cents extra postage until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, October 19, 1877. 0029

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

Esmeralda leaves for Manila on or about this date.

## Auction.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, October 27.—

Noon

no previous knowledge of defendant. He did not owe him 70 cash.—Defendant said the charge was trumped up, and that the complainant owed him money.—21 days' hard labour.

## DRUNKS.

Francisco Reimondo, watchman, a native of Manila, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance at Bridge's Street.—Charge admitted; fined \$1 or 2 days' imprisonment.

A. Mahomed, firman S. S. Bombay, was fined \$1 for a similar offence.

James Cooper, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Churnum*, was found drunk near No. 5 Station. He admitted the offence, and was fined 50 cents.

Yon-asz, a coolie, was sent to 21 days' hard labour for stealing 100 cash.

STEALING A FOWL.

Li Achi, a coolie, was charged with stealing a fowl. He was captured by a woman who handed him over to the police.—He was sent to 6 weeks' hard labour and warned not to come up again or he would be committed for trial and would probably get two years.

A CAUTION TO OWNERS OF HOUSES.

Lim Pan Kwal, the registered owner of house No. 70 Square Street, was summoned at the instance of the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, to answer to a complaint within the meaning of Section XVII, of Ordinance 7 of 1869, as the actual offender in a case of a Breach of Ordinance No. 9 of 1876 (Suppression of Gambling), could not be found.

Two witnesses were called, who swore to having gambled in the house in question. One of them said he did not know he would be called as a witness, and he therefore could not identify the manager of the game as he was intent on the game. He had won 1,200 cash; he played several games and was in the house over an hour.

Sergeant Gordon proved searching the premises. He had a warrant, but he found no gambling implements. One of the rooms was divided into three compartments, and there was also a loit. The house would, in the eye of the opinion, be a very suitable place for gambling.

Defendant said he was born in Hongkong; he had been away several years, but had not left the Colony for the last four years. He bought the nine houses last April, and knew that gambling was prohibited.

The Magistrate remarked that, if the defendant's statement was true, it was very unfortunate for him, but the law was unalterable; the Government were determined to put down gambling in this Colony. Gambling, he said, leads to all kinds of vice; it makes thieves; separates husbands from their wives, and parents from their children.

Defendant here suggested that it was possible the witnesses were trying to injure the tenant, they might have some grievance against him.

The tenant was called and said that he kept a coolie-house at No. 7 Square Street, first floor; he paid \$450 per month. Sometimes he went to defendant's house to pay the rent, and at other times the collector was sent round for it. He had been in the house about eight years; his brother paid the rent until very recently, but he had been doing so for the last two months. He had seven or eight coolies staying in the house. He kept no books.

At this stage the witness was sent with a constable to try and find some of his lodgers.

After giving the case a patient hearing, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$100.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honor Mr Justice FOWDEN.)

25th October, 1877.

A. Goetz v. Gaupp and others, \$1,000.—This was a case in which the question of a wrong dismissal from a contract of service was sought to be settled; damages set at \$1,000, being the equivalent of about a year's salary, and passage home.

Mr Francis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Brereton for the defendants.

As the contract was admitted, the burden of proof was thrown on the defendants.

Mr Brereton then proceeded to open his case, from the statement of which, it appeared that the plaintiff was a journeyman watchmaker, and the defendants the well-known watchmakers, &c., carrying on business in this Colony under the style and firm of Gaupp & Co. Some time last year, finding that one of their assistants was about leaving their service on the expiration of his term, the defendants wanted to engage a watchmaker to supply the vacancy. They therefore instructed their correspondents at London, Messrs. Johansen & Co., to send a man out, a native of Germany if possible. The plaintiff was engaged on a contract of three years, and arrived here about two months ago. As the plaintiff was wanted to know something of the chronometers and nautical instruments, the defendants had the plaintiff instructed in them, paying \$20 for his instruction. He was then provided with a second class passage out in the P. & O. steamer, and \$25 for travelling expenses. On his arrival here, he was given some work to do, and he was found sadly incompetent, as the defendants alleged. He was not only incapable of performing any superior work, but even the most ordinary work expected of a watchmaker. He was therefore dismissed, and offered a passage home in a sailing vessel, an offer the plaintiff refused.

Mr Brereton then gave several instances of the plaintiff's alleged incompetency, which were corroborated by Mr Keiser. After quoting several cases on the point, Mr Brereton proceeded to call witness.

Mr Julius Keiser, one of the defendants, was examined.—The business of our firm is watchmaking, which comprises, clock-making, chronometer making, adjustment of nautical instruments and musical boxes. I had been in the trade about 18 years in different houses. I then came to Hongkong to go in the firm of Gaupp & Co., as an assistant, and have been since 1872, a partner. The plaintiff came out as assistant to our firm about 24 months ago. He was put on the same kind of work as that he would have to perform at home. I found him a very bad watchmaker; he was not only unable to repair, but he spoiled works. I put him on the repair of a clock, the pivot of which required to be polished. Mr Goetz took a hammer and struck the plate in order to extend it to fit the hole. This was not what should be done. I told him that a new hole should be made. A few

days after he had another clock to repair, and I heard him hammering again. He was doing what I had told him not to do several days before. He was spoiling the clock. Mr Goetz had at another time a carriage-clock to put a hair-spring in. He first put in a spring which was too strong for the clock, which could not be regulated. He put in another spring which made the clock slow by 24 hours each day. He then tried to remedy this by cutting a piece of the spring each day. He took several days more to do this. An ordinary workman could have done the work in an hour. The shortening of the spring was not the right thing to do for regulating the clock, i.e. he should have selected a more suitable spring.

A proper workman would have selected in the first instance a spring more suitable to the clock. Mr Goetz said he could not find a more suitable one, but I found one in three minutes. The selection of a hair-spring is not a difficult thing to do; any ordinary watchmaker can regulate a clock. Mr Goetz had a chronometer to repair once, but none of the pivots were properly polished. The chronometer had to be cleaned and repaired, and he had it over a week and it was not finished. This was when I saw it. I had to get Mr Meyenberg to finish it. Mr Meyenberg took the works to pieces, and showed me that the escapement was full of oil. The effect of this presence of oil in the escapement would be that the chronometer would be useless in five or six months, meaning it would keep irregular time. The only parts of the works requiring oil were the pivots. We had paid £10 to have the plaintiff taught adjusting sextants in London. When he arrived he did not know even how to silver a glass. I told Mr Meyenberg to teach him, but he could not understand Mr Meyenberg. I then took him up to the roof and showed him how to adjust a sextant. I consider Mr Goetz a very inferior watchmaker. One day I sent Mr Goetz to go up to a house to adjust the pendulum of a clock, but the party returned the clock the next day saying it was not going. Mr Goetz said the pendulum was not hooked properly, but I found it was not hooked at all; it was not in its proper place, and the clock would not go. I told him at the end of the first month that if he worked like this, I could not go on with him, but would see what could be done for him. He stopped another month, and I felt certain that if we kept him on, he would have spoiled our business through his workmanship. I offered him free passage home. He refused, saying he had been engaged for three years and wanted to stay. He also insulted me. I then discharged him. Some correspondence ensued resulting in this action.

By Mr Francis.—I received a letter dated the 18th October (letter read), which was to the effect that Mr Goetz would, under the advice of Mr Francis, consent to the cancellation of his agreement on condition of the firm giving him a second-class passage in a steamer and expenses on the way, also wages for six months after landing in England. These terms were declined by the firm, which replied that if he brought an action, the firm would claim \$90 for passage out, and \$10 for instruction, and the instances of the plaintiff's incompetency were set forth in this letter.

Continued.—When I came out here I knew nothing about sextants, but I was taught to repair marine chronometers, and having been taught in the school in Geneva. During the time the plaintiff was in our employ, he repaired six or five watches, and they were sent out, but one was sent back. For silvering glasses, quicksilver and tin-foil had to be used. Mr Goetz was then lacquered. This lacquer had to be mixed. Mr Goetz did not come to ask me how the lacquer was to be mixed. He did not tell me that the materials used in England were different to those used here; he said the mode employed in England was different. After having been shown how to mix the composition, the plain iff cleaned six sextants, but did not adjust any. (Witness here detailed all the work the plaintiff had performed since his arrival on the 13th August to about the 12th October.) The chronometer was a sea chronometer; it was not in sea water. It was blackened and had a kind of oxidation on it but not rust. It had been in sea water, then washed by fresh water and then put in oil. It had been in oil for 5 or 6 days before it was placed in our hands. It was brought down by one of Douglas' steamers. It had to be cleaned only, and a few holes made because the pivots had to be polished. Mr Goetz had it in hand for eight days. I don't remember if he had other things to do during this time. During the eight days, he only polished the pivots and the screws, but he had not cleaned the other parts. When he gave it to me, the works were put together, he saying he did so to regulate it. But a chronometer could not be regulated until it was finally cleaned. It had to be done afterwards by Mr Meyenberg. At this time I had offered to send him home. Chronometer work—cleaning and repairing, is a higher business. A man might be a fair watchmaker without being a skilful worker at chronometers, but he would know something of it. We have a report from our correspondents, Messrs. Johansen & Co., London. They said they were sending out to us a suitable young man. The contract engaging the plaintiff was prepared, signed here and then sent home. We always had two watch-makers. Mr Meyenberg's engagement expired on the 1st, but we had taken him on for one year. A new man is coming out. The plaintiff spoiled the plate of a clock by hammering it, but he did not spoil anything else. I could regulate the carriage-clock in half an hour. The work of a watch-maker here is very difficult, because he has to do all kinds of work, which in England, in a large house, would be subdivided.

In the course of the re-examination, witness said:—I did not give Mr Goetz any skill to do. Mr Victor Meyenberg was next called:—

Mr Victor Meyenberg was next called:—I have been in this trade for twelve years. I have been with Messrs. Gaupp & Co. for three years. From my observations of the plaintiff's work, I would characterise his workmanship as a 'botch.'

The rest of this witness' evidence generally substantiated that of the previous witness.

Mr Francis then opened the case for the plaintiff, who was placed in the box.

Mr. Le. Hauptsch was sworn in as interpreter.

Andreas Goetz examined:—I have been watchmaker for 15 years. I left my employment in London on the 10th June 1877, and took this engagement during the same week. I heard of this engagement through a friend, and then went to Messrs. Johansen to enquire what his employment

was. Mr Johansen read a letter to me and a contract, which I afterwards signed. The letter was from Gaupp & Co., here to Johansen & Co., London. Mr Johansen did not say anything to me about what kind of work I was to perform here. I showed him my certificates of competency which I have got from my employers for the last fifteen years. I was getting £2 a week at Le Roi, Regent Street, and 8 francs a day at Blomet's, Paris. After the engagement, Mr. Johansen said that I might as well know something of sextants, and the next day, Mr Smith was introduced to me, and I was to take lessons from him to learn lessons from Smith in reference to sextants every afternoon for a fortnight from 1 to 5 p.m. I also took lessons from Mr Johansen in the morning to take sights by the sextant. Mr Johansen taught me nothing else in chronometers, until the last day, when he explained the working of the escapement to me. I was never taught to take marine chronometers to pieces and clean them. I signed the contract the day before I left for Hongkong, arriving here on the 13th August. I was given a sextant to clean, and I asked Mr Meyenberg where I was to get the preparation. He told me to go to a cupboard, but I could not find it. I then referred to Mr Keiser. I asked Mr Meyenberg several times, but Mr Meyenberg would not answer. There was a difference in the preparation used here from that used in London. This was why I got confused. After I was shown how to do the first one, I did the others with assistance. There was no complaint about the other sextants after I had done them with help. I can do them now. I think I have done more than 18 watches, and I have never heard any complaint in reference to them. I have had only one chronometer to do since my arrival. The instrument was entirely rusty from the key-hole to the escapement. All the parts of the works were rusty more or less. It was washed all over with oil when given into my hands on the 2nd or 3rd October. I was dismissed on the 13th October. When I had the chronometer in hand, I had no other work to do. I was to polish and clean the chronometer. I commenced to do so, cleaning each piece of the work. The axle and pivot were both worn out. I cleaned and polished them both. I also took the rust off the rollers, and the pellets. I put the whole works together again. It took me from Monday to Saturday to do the repairs, but the works were not clean then. They were clean in order to test the vibrations. I had taken off the rust, but had not given the final polish. On Monday I took the chronometer to pieces a second time in order to give it a final cleaning. While I was doing this Mr Keiser called me to the office and said that I had been two months in the service, that I would not do and that he would send me home by a sailing vessel. During the time I had the chronometer, the only complaint against me was that I was too slow. I had made the pivot as good as it could be made; it was worn out, and I could not make a new pivot out of nothing. I had been careful not to put any oil into the escapement, and I did not see how oil could be in there after I left of work. The repairing of this chronometer was a great piece of work, as it was so rusty. As to repairing a carriage-clock, I had not been extraordinarily long in doing the work, only a little more than half a day. The clock was sent back, because I could not choose a hair-spring of the proper force. I was over-anxious because Mr Keiser threatened to send me away, and that was why I could not strike upon the proper spring. The difficulty I had with Mr Keiser was that he was never satisfied with my work. He had threatened to send me away long before I got the chronometer to do. After I put in the hair-spring into the carriage clock, it remained in the house eight days for regulating. It was usual to do this. The only complaint from Mr Keiser in reference to this clock was that I had used two springs. I was given an English clock to repair, but it was sent back again, it having stopped. I do not know what was the matter with it, because it was not placed in my hands after its return. It was not my fault that it stopped. I believed it stopped because of a screw having got loosened by the winding up. I have never done any clock-work in Europe during the last six or seven years. I have been brought up to pocket watch-making, and sometimes I had some clock-making.

After a somewhat lengthy cross-examination by Mr Brereton, the further hearing was postponed till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMITH.)

October 25, 1877.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Regina v. Chow A-moy and Wong A-on.

The first prisoner, a woman, was indicted for purchasing a woman named Lee A-ying, for the purpose of prostitution, and the second prisoner for selling that woman to the first prisoner, a brothel-keeper, on the 17th September, 1877.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, instructed by Mr Johnson, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr Hayler, Q. C., instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, defended.

The following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. D. Remedios, A. E. Cope, Wm. Manson, H. W. M. Schulz, T. G. Richmond, W. B. Spratt and E. Moore.

The second prisoner, it appeared, was the husband of the woman Lee A-ying, who was said to have been purchased; he raised some \$7 from the first prisoner on the security of his wife's person, and she was accordingly taken to the Registrar General's office to have her name placed on the list of inmates. She there signified her free consent to become an inmate, but from complaint subsequently made by the woman's relatives, the husband was arrested for selling his wife for prostitution, and the first prisoner for buying her.

In the course of the re-examination, witness said:—I did not give Mr Goetz any skill to do.

Mr Victor Meyenberg was next called:—I have been in this trade for twelve years. I have been with Messrs. Gaupp & Co. for three years. From my observations of the plaintiff's work, I would characterise his workmanship as a 'botch.'

The rest of this witness' evidence generally substantiated that of the previous witness.

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Mr. Le. Hauptsch was sworn in as interpreter.

Andreas Goetz examined:—I have been watchmaker for 15 years. I left my employment in London on the 10th June 1877, and took this engagement during the same week. I heard of this engagement through a friend, and then went to Messrs. Johansen to enquire what his employment

## STEALING A WINE-GLASS.

Regina v. Le. Ayan.

Le. Ayan, a partner in the Kwan Tai Woh piece goods shop, surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment charging him with stealing a cherry wine-glass on board the river steamer *Kwai-hang*.

Mr Hayler, Q. C., instructed by Mr. L. Denys, appeared for the defence.

The facts were briefly these.

The prisoner went one morning on board the steamer to look for a friend who was going up to Canton. He went into the first-class saloon, and it was alleged that he stole the glass from the side-board. He was observed by two Chinese servants on board and given into custody. The prisoner, in his defence before the Magistrate, brought a counter charge of attempting to steal a pair of silk trousers from his shop by one of the prosecuting servants. Issues having thus been joined, the Magistrate thought it best to commit the case for trial so that both charges might be thoroughly investigated.

The two servants were now examined, but their evidence was the same as that they had given in the Court below. At this stage the case was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m., it being impossible to conclude it to-day.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE IN VICTORIA.

(*Melbourne Argus*.)

That there should be some specific instance of insubordination to bring against any of the superior officers of the Penal division; but if he has, his business is to set and not to talk. Of all men he is called upon to be silent. Of all men his tongue has been most free. What the consequences of his indiscretions may be time alone can show, but that he has already impeded discipline—it not life—cannot be doubted. He will be directly responsible for the next murderous assault committed in the prison.

The past cannot be recalled, but it is none the less advisable to put prominently before the community the present mischievous propensity of Ministers of the Crown and members of Parliament to constitute them selves champions of criminals and slanders of the officers of the law.

arive before. What the Chief Secretary means he probably does not know himself.

He was puzzled to give a definition of the phrase, but there need be no mistake about the interpretation put upon it in Pentridge. The head of the Government, it will be said, has sided with the convicts. He is a Wesleyan man. He believes that ruffians were murdered. He means to make

it unpleasant for the persecutors of the man. He is coming himself to listen to the prisoners' tales. Now is their time to be revenged upon their taskmasters. A convict has now only to commit an outrage, and the warders will incur the suspicion of having done something to drive desperate an unhappy and virtuous creature.

This is, and ten times more, than this, will be circulated, and will be greedily credited, and yet the officers are expected to preserve order and good order. Only last week, Mr Berry was

gave a stern reprimand to the warders. The two servants were now examined, but their evidence was the same as that they had given in the Court below. At this stage the case was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m., it being impossible to conclude it to-day.

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IN PRISON DISCIPLINE IN VICTORIA.

(*Melbourne Argus*.)

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ON THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AVIA*, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPURS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

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H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 23, 1877.

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G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 5, 1877.

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